# THE RUSSIAN PROSPECTS IMPROVING.

THE TURKISH COMMANDER WAITING FOR REIN-FORCEMENTS.

The Russian forces south of the Balkans are being reinforced daily. The Turkish commander is waiting for reinforcements before venturing to attack them. The forces which he had assailed were, it appears, only a detached corps. Kustendje on the Black Sea, has been occupied by Cossacks. In Asia, the Russian retreat continues.

### THE BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN.

THE RUSSIANS STILL SOUTH OF THE BALKANS-RAOUF PASHA AFRAID TO ATTACK THEM. CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, July 18, 1877.

Intelligence has been received from Adrianople, to-day, that Raouf Pasha is encamped at Slivona. The Russians on the southern side of the Balkans are at Hainkoi. Their numbers are unknown, but they are constantly receiving reinforcements, while Raou-Pasha is compelled, by numerical inferiority, to remain on the defensive until the arrival of Sulciman Pasha, who is expected in three days.

LONDON, Tuursday, July 19, 1877. A telegram from Adrianople dated July 17 reports that the Russians are between Kazanlik and Shipka.

A Vicuna telegram says not eighteen but forty-five battalions of Russians have crossed the Balkans. It remains to be seen whether Suleiman Pasha will arrive in time to bar their further progress. Suleiman's force numbers 18,000 or 20,000.

He will endeavor to hold the Russians in check to enable Osman Pasha from Widdin, and Abdul Kerim from Shumla, to fall upon their rear. Abdul Kerim is holding himself in readiness to assume the offensive at the first convenient opportunity.

A private telegram even announces that a battle has aiready begun. Raouf Pasha who at first believed he had repulsed the main body of the Russiads on the other side of the Balkans merely drove back a small body sent against him as a feint, while the bulk of the army passed on behind.

THE CROSSING OF THE BALKANS.



The shifting scenes of the war in Balgaria may be understood by the aid of the above map, showing part of Turkey from the Danube to the Sea of Marmora. The path which Gen. Gourko fellowed is indi-Kasanlik and other places which are named in connection with his daring raid are likewise shown. At last ac tounts Gen. Gourko was still south of the mountain, but a battle was inevitable as soon as the Turkish reinforce

# THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

THE RUSSIANS STILL RETREATING TO THE PROPERTY -LEADING KURDS EXECUTED. ERZERUM, Mouday, July 16, 1877.

The Russians continue to retreat in the direction of Kurukdere and Alexandropol. Gen. Melikoff is still at Yemkoi, four hours to the north of the Turk-

Twenty-three members of leading Kurdish familes inhabiting Russian territory have been courtmartialed and hanged by order of Gen. Melikoff.

## SERVIAN RADICALS DEFEATED.

BELGRADE, Wednesday, July 18, 1877. The elections to fill the places of the Deputies who resigned from the Skuptschina have terminated. The leaders of the Radical and Conservative parties have not been re-elected. The Government majority in the Skuptschina is increased to 108.

## MONTENEGRO AGAIN AROUSED.

CETTINJE, Wednesday, July 18, 1877. The Prince of Montenegro's headquarters have been transferred to Slivlje, near Nicsics. All Montenegrins on furlough are ordered to join their respective battalions to-morrow.

### THE HUNGARIANS SHOWING ALARM. LONDON, Wednesday, July 18, 1877.

The passage of the Balkans by the Russians has produced most profound consternation at Pesth. The Hungarian journals energetically demand immediate action of Austro-Hungary against Russia. The semi-official organs are less emphatic and urge delay until after the first decisive battle.

## SAFVET PASHA TRANSFERRED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, July 18, 1877. Safvet Pasha, Turkish Foreign Minister, who favored pence, has resigned. Aarifi Pasha, who has once already been Foreign Minister, and once Am bassador to Vienna, succeeds Safvet Pasha, who has been made Minister of Public Works.

## RUSSO-TURKISH WAR NOTES.

VIESNA. Wednesday, July 18, 1877. It is denied that any superior Russian functionary has arrived or is expected in Vienna on a special mission from the Czar.

VIENNA, Wednesday, July 18, 1877. The Bosnian insurgents have defeated the garrison of Lione, and are now besieging it in the citadel

## A REMONSTRANCE FROM THE PORTE.

Washington, July 18.-Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish Minister, has received from the Minister of For eign Affairs at Constantinople the following document which has been sent to all diplomatic representatives of

In defiance of the conditions and rules to which maritime warfare has always been submitted Russia has lately given to her attacks upon the sea a character unworthy of our times. The following are a few instances which give an idea of the manner with which that power hiteds to respect the principles laid down by the law of autious toward non-combatants: On Wednesday, June 20, about 11 o'clock in the morning, a Russian crew boarded a merchant vessel bearing the Ottoman flag, and at anchor at Aidos, a small city on the shore of the black Sea, and put a certain quantity of inflammable materials on board which soon caused her to blow up. On the same day some ateam torpedoes were directed against three Ottoman merchant vessels, commanded respectively by Capits. Hadji Hassan, Hadji Felji, and Serda, sundored opposite Couri Chile, fifteen miles cast of Amarra. The torpedoes blew up the three vessels, and treat numbers of their crews perished. It is without In defiance of the conditions and rules to which mari

brecedent, and centrary to all rules of International Law, that merchant ships should be deliberately destroyed when offering no resistance and toeir crews sacrificed without giving them time or means to save themselves. Tures are the principles and rules which the enemy is decided to ignore, if he is to be judged by the facts just related, which challenge contradiction. In calling the altention of the whole world to the nuheard of use to which Russia intends to apply the progress of modern science, we protest against these outrages upon humanity and violations of the law of nations, in the name of an indignant public conscience.

### WAR SCENES AND TOPICS.

THE GREEK PATRIARCH AND THE SULTAN. When danger is at hand Turkish rulers be come very tolerant. The Patriarch, who exercises control over the members of the Greek Church in Turkey, recently issued an Encyclical Letter favorable to the interests of the Porte. His Holmess, as he is called, was rewarded for this timely service by a special invitation to Yeldiz Kiosk, one of the Sultan's summer palaces, and was there treated with unwonted honors. Instead of entering by a small back-door, watch is thought good enough even for Grand Viziers, he was admitted by the principal entrance, usually reserved for the Suitan himself. Kiamil Bey, officially styled " Introducer of Ambassadors," met his Ho mess at the door and ushered atm, with Mr. Zar-ni, into the Imperial presence. Taere, he was not kept standing in the ordinary fashion, but was, by a very rare act of condescension, requested to take Before the audience was over, His Majesty himself, with his own Imperial hand, took out the firstclass Order of the Osman i-the hignest of Turkish dec orations-and requested Kiamii Bey to place it round the Patriarchal neck. A round thousand pounds in Turkish gold-not paper-was next transferred to the Patriarchal pocket. The money, it is but proper to add, was not given as a mere gift, but as a contribution towards the cost of rebuilding the Patriarch's palace, destroyed by the recent fire at Pagnar. The conversation between His Majesty and his Holmess seems to have been as interesting as it was amicable. The Sultan stated with Imperial frankness that he had nothing to do with the religion of his subjects; that he left every man to settle this between God and his conscience, but

### THE TORPEDO BOAT'S CONSTRUCTION.

One of the torpedo launches used in destroying the Turkish monitor near Matchin, on the Danube, as recently earefully looked over by a correspondent of The London Daily News, who minutely describes it. The launch was only about twenty five feet long with about four feet beam. The torpede spars, of which each bout carried two, were about thirty feet long. They were placed on each side of the boat in large fron rings fore and aft, which maintained them in a horizontal position when not being used. The torpedo is attached, of course, to the forward end of the spar. The torpedoes themselves were end of the spar. The torpedoes themselves were about twenty inches in length by eighteen inches in diameter, and were covered apparently with wood. When used, the corpedo-bar is thrust forward through the rines until it is only supported by one, and the torpedo on the end of the spar may then be hoisted up and down as on the end of the spar may then be hoisted up and down as on the end of a lever. It is known that the force of a torpedo only acis within a radius of ten feet, sind as the spar is thirty feet long, the boat is thus at a safe distance from the explosion, except the danger of its being filled and swamped by the column of water which the torpedo hevilably throws up. The length is an ordinary wooden one, covered over with a wooden deek, supported by very slight wooden or from uprichts. The sades from a little above the water are protected by plates of iron a quarter of an inch thick, loosely fastened on to the uprights, and sufficient to stop a builet, leaving expased about four meloes just below the deck for a crew to fire through in case of need. Neither the bow nor the stern, however, were protected in this way, and the latence coming on would be exposed to be traversed from stem to stem by the criemy's mallets. As is well known, not a single builet had ever penetrated the boat or wounded a man, although the latence must have been for several seconds within twenty feet of the menutor, and the Turks had free probably more than 100 shots at her at that distance. The reason was, that it had no eccurred to them to free down through the deek, which was only of wood, and all their builtets had occur expended on the from plates, which was, that it had no eccurred to them to fire down through the deek, which was only of wood, and all their builtets had occur expended on the from plates, which were of course impenentable. The torpedo is made to explode by contact, and may also be exploded by an electric better to explode it. about twenty inches in length by eighteen inches

## THE SULTAN'S CONSTERNATION.

The Ring of Pashas at Constantinople have ever a foreress is cantured. There were about a thousand Turkish soldiers in Sistova, armed with Martini-Henry rifles, and having some guns; yet they allowed the Rus sians to come leisurely across in large open barges, and then vacated the place without firing a shot. The com nandant excuses himself by saying that he had no in structions to resist; but it is believed at Constantinople that his inactivity, like that of the commandant at Ardahan, had been purchased by Russian gold. The Sultan was powerfully affected by the news, and at once summoned the Minis ters to the Palace. He asked them, with tears in his eyes now it was that, with an army of three hundred rhousand men at their command, they had allowed the Russians to pass the Danube in a manner so disgraceful. The Ministers could only roply that the affair was in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, to whom the Sulian at once dispatched a telegram to demand an explanation. The re-ply of Abdul Kerna, as quoted by a correspondent of Ta-London Standard, was nearly in the following words 'I beseech your Majesty not to trouble yourself abou tance. I have an excellent plan, which will certainly result in the total defeat of the Russians, and will preven any one of those who have cro-sed from ever returning live to his own country. Only I must beseech your Mai esty to permit me to carry out my plan, and to forbid those gentlemen in Stamboul to hinder my operations." The Sultan, being very ill-satisfied with this reply, tele graphed again for a statement of Abdul Kerim's plana graphed again for a statement of Abdul Kerlin's plana, Abdul Kerlin, however, positively refused to communicate his plane, and said that the Sultan must either put confidence in him, or put some one else in his place. The Sultan then declared that he would himself proceed to Abdul Kerlin's headquarters to investigate his plane. Upon this Redil Pasha wiced the Sultan to send him to Abdul Kerlin, and to await the result of his report. The other Ministers, who were deligated to get rid of Redif Pasha, even for a short time, seconded the proposal, and after much hesitation the Sultan acceeded to it.

THE ADVANCE-GUARD IN THE BALKANS. The advance division of the Russian Army. as described in the correspondence of The London News, consists of a brigade of reflemen, the Bulgarian Legion, and four cavalry brigades, made up of divisions formerly commanded by Prince Manueloff and Gen. Skobeloff nior, who have been attached to the Grand Dake's headquarters. The First Cavairy Brigade, consisting of dragoons, will be commanded by Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg; the Seco. d Brigade, of two regiments of Don Cossacks, commanded by Gen. Cherkasof, himself a Cossack; the Third Brigade, of Circassian Cossacks, commanded by Col. Jutolinin; the Fourth Brigade, of a regiment of Don Cossachs and a regiment of Hussars, com-manded by Duke Nicholas of Leuchtenberg, Chief-of-staff to Gen. Gourko. These brigades are now crossing the Danube. The Circassian Cossacks, whether in camp or or the march, are the most picturesque in the army. Each sotnia, or squadron, has a large banner, variously emblazoned. All wear long black frocks, or teherkesskas, for the sake of uniformity; but each regiment wears a different colored silk under frock, to which corresponds the color of the top of the fur cap. In warm weather they habibitually discard their black teherkesskas. The effect of the varied bright colors is very picturesque. The Osetiny Cossacks, of which there are two squadrons, The Osetiny Cossuces, of which there are two squadrons, are the only Mussulmans now remaining with the Kussian army of the Danube. Their banner is green. Originally they were whatever colors they chose; now all wear a black tehericesska to distinguish them from the Turkish Circassians. They inhabit the uplands of Ciscaucasia. No Circassian Cossacas in the Russian army carry lances. Their arms are a swort, dagger, and carbine, should Circassian meet Circassian in the Balkans, the scottest will have a special interest. should threassum meet threass.

## FIGARO AS A PROPHET.

Englishmen in Paris complain that the most important news about the war comes to them at second-hand from London, notwithstanding the fact that the Paris journals have correspondents of their own in Asia and on the Danube. A French correspondent stationed at Bucharest makes, however, through Figure the that the policy-holders were wronged to the amount of sales interesting prediction: "The Russian army \$4,600,000, which the suit is brought to recover.

take place before the end of July. After that, as I have already said and repeated, the Turkish army will vamelike snecke, and the Russians, marching with a rapidity of which each day they furnish a proof, will soon occury the read to Constantinople. Before August is terminated the city of the Suitans will be in the hands of the Czar. However, they will prattle about peace in Europe; the Russian will allow diplomatists to take, and will continue their march. For this is positive—the Russians will reject all proposals for peace. They are determined to go the end, and to finish this time and forever with the Eastern Question. Upon this they are absolutely decided. take place before the end of July. After that, as I have

## RAILWAY MAIL OFFICERS IN COUNCIL.

DISCUSSING PUBLIC INTERESTS AT LAKE MAHOPAC.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LAKE MAHOPAC, July 18 .- Those wary and lusive railroad managers who fortnightly convene in New-York to make the latest combination on freights or another advance in passenger rates; who stay at hotels without registering their names, meet in out-of-the-way rarely have made a more successful attempt to avoid publicity than did the Rolway Mail Superintendents of the United States, who concluded here yesterday a three ance at the closing hours of the session. "Helio!" said Superintendent Jamieson, as a TRIBUNE reporter stumconference was in session; "I thought we left you behind. We were just congratulating ourselves that we were getting through a three days' session without being found out by you newspaper folks."

There were scated in the room General-Superintendent seodore N. Vail; Thomas B. Cheney, Superintendent for the New-England States; R. C. Jackson, Superiatendent for New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware ; M. V. Bailey, Superintendent for the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia John Jamieson, Assistant-Superintendent at large; L. M. Terrill, Superintendent for all of the Southern States East of the Mississippi River and South of Virginia and Tennessee; C. J. French, representing Onio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee: James E. White, Superin-Superintendent for the States South of Iowa and West of the Mississippi River; and N. B. Thompson of Toledo, emtendent of the through East and West mail service -in all ten men who superintend 80,000 miles of railway mail service, and control the work of 3,000 men. As a body of men representing about the best fruits of a goed Civil Service, the gathering was interesting and instructive. Not a man among them ever achieved connent success in polities, and there was not one who did not owe his position to a knowledge of his business. At least eight out of the ten began in the lowest grade of the postal service and worked up. Politics were not

The sessions were of a private nature and the discussions were entirely informal, final action being taken it sions were entirely informat, final action being taken in only a few of the matters dissensed. An entire revision of the regulations governing cappings, their methods of work and moral conduct, was one of the most difficult questions under consideration. Incidentally this subject introduced the topic of Cayli Service Reform. With one or two exceptions the Division Superintendents had attained their present positions by promotion from the ranks, having entered the service as a clerk years are; an a strict system of Civil Service, entirely beyond the control of the politicians, was unanimously recommended. Superinsion Superintendents had attained their present positions by promotion from the ranks, having entered the service as a clerk years ago; and a suited system of Civil Service, entirely beyond the control of the politicals, was manimously reconstanciated. Superintendent Vall said that the bane of political influence cas not feit so match in the bane of political influence cas not feit so match in the bane of political influence cas not feit so match in the bane after they had been found until for their positions. In two or three instances, the Postal Service had subtred democratization because this Senaior or that Congression had used his official influence to retail the competent men. Almost any man of average intelligence and good morals cound, in time, he dirtied into the work, but he retorm needed was one that would prevent the exercise of any outside pressure to seep vol. these men in the service. Removals for causes other than official incapacity had not been made for several years. In fact, the business was of such a character than official incapacity had not been made for several years. In fact, the business was of such a character than forgeth changes could not be made. At least two years were required to enable a postal-car cterk to attain even a torrible degree of efficiency, and a much longer time to become a flushedness circle. It was estimated that some of the order clerks on the more composated main contest could tell, without an instant's healtation, the situation of from 5,000 to 5,000 post-offices. This was move than the average, out the large of the more of deras on the less difficult rothes was very severa, and long experience was absolutely necessary.

Matters of detail connected with the service—such as the subject of through pouches and exchanges, tests of accuracy in transmission, plans of keeping record—of only moireet interest to the politic of the case of the political of the political of uniforms for all employes in the Railway Mail Service. A beginning of the resonance of the mail serv

portation, and consolidate the mail service so as to have lewer and better routes.

The Conference adjurned to meet in Washington dur-ing the last week in December.

## THE ELLIS INVESTIGATION.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE AS A COURT OF IMPEACHMENT -- NEW EVIDENCE TO BE ADMITTED. SARATOGA, July 18 .- At the opening of the trial of Superintendent Edlis of the Bank Department, today, all the Senators were present except Messrs. Baaden Kennaday and Jacobs. The Judiciary Committee reported rules. There will be two sessions daily from 11 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 o'clock. Messrs. Tracy, Oimsted and Tracy appear for the State, and O. W. Chapman and

Jeremiah McGuire for the defense. Mr. Tracy asked permission to introduce new evidence not given before the Committee.

Mr. Cimpaian objected.
Mr. McGuire asked that counsel for the prosecution give the respondent notice as to which of the cleven banks originally investigated it is proposed to give new

evidence about, and protested against the admission of met new evidence.

Mr. Tracy contended that the Committee last winter vere somewhat in the position of an examining justice n grand jurors, and as a matter of course, additional

on grand jurors, and as a matter of course, additional evidence could be received by the Senate, who were a full Court for trial.

Mr. McGuire contended that this being a trial under special statute, it was not governed by the rules had down for criminal cases.

Mr. Chapman contended that the Senate, by referring the investigation to the Bana Committee, divested themselves of the power to hear evidence not offered to the Committee.

Committee.

Mr. Sc. commaker thought if the prosecution are to be restricted in offering testimony to that given before the Committee they might as well adjourn.

Mr. St. John insisted upon the fullest investigation. Messis, Sprague and Harris thought the coinise for the prosecution should first state the points of the new testimony, and the Schate should vote to receive or reject after such statement.

testimony, and the Schale should vote to receive or re-ject after such statement.

Finally the resolution of Mr. Woodin to receive any and all material testimony offered by either party was adopted, only Schalter Schoonnaker voting against it.

Mr. Robertson asked the counsel for the State to pre-pare charges in more specific form than those presented by the Governor.

Adjourned at 1:30 p. m. till to-morrow morning.

## THE GROVER INVESTIGATION.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION DEFINED-SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18 .- A Portland, Oregon, dispatch says: The Congressional Committee, on Mon-day, examined D. W. Batler, who denied having received any money from any source to vote for Grover. William Goodman testified that Stiles's statement regarding him-Goodman testified that Stiles's statement regarding himself was false; he never received a promise of office, money, or any other compensation for his vote. Both of these witnesses were members of the Legislature. A number of other nembers testified to having no knowledge of corruption in the election. A. E. Lake, who asserts that he was hired by one Hisby to make an affidavit that he saw \$1,900 paid to Mosier to vote for Grover, made a counter affidavit, in which he denies the truth of the first one, and pronounces the whole statement false. He was promised he should be subposised to Washington, and get maney for it; he had received an order on Wit Waters, United States Marshal, for \$200 for making the affidavit. J. S. Williams was secreted under a bed and heard substantially the agreement made be a bed and heard substantially the agreement made be-tween Lake and Highy, in which conversation Highy promised to give Lake an order for \$200 on Waters, United States Marshal.

THE SUIT OF THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL ALBANY, N. Y., July 18 .- The complaint in the case of Henry P. Pierson, Receiver of the Guardian Mutual Lafe Insurance Company, against Henry J. For-ber, Geo. L. Montague, and others, was received from Greenville Tremaine, attorney for plaintiff, and filed in the County Clerk's office this morning. It alleges that a

### AMERICANS IN LONDON.

MR. PIERREPONT AND MR. CONKLING. MR. PIEUREPONT'S RESOLVE NOT TO ENGAGE IN ANY BUSINESS PROJECTS WHILE MINISTER-SENATOR

CONKLING A SOCIAL LION-CONSUL-GENERAL SCHUYLER'S VISIT. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, July 7 .- A statement has appeared in some American newspapers, and has been copied over here, to this effect, viz., that Gen. Grant is to be at the head of an organization for the construction of a Nicaragua canal, or some other canal, across the Isthmus, and that negotiations are going on with members of Parliament, in which the Minister of the United States, Mr. Pierrepont, is acting, etc., etc.

I have Mr. Pierrepont's authority for saying, and I say at his request, that he never heard Gen. Grant say a word on the subject; that Mr. Pierrepont never said a word to him or to any other man on the subject, and that, while he is Minister, he shall decline, as he has beretofore declined, to listen to or entertain or discuss, whether with any member of Parliament, Gen. Grant, or any other person, any business project of any kind whatever, except under instructions from his Government, and that he has had no such instructions from his Government. That. I hope, is a sufficiently exact and explicit

contradiction to put an end to that story. If

there were no other reason, past experience of others would be a lesson not to touch or handle any such thing in the remotest way. An American living in London, or anywhere else abroad, cannot but take pleasure in seeing a fresh slander of this sort stifled. ome of us have lived through a period of diplomatic history in which similar accusations were brought against an American Minister, which, unhappily, could not be contradicted. They left a stain on American diplomacy-I may almost say on American character-which will hardly fade out for some generations of Ministers to come. They are current topics of conversation to-day. You hear them referred to and dwelt on in spite of every effort you can make to avoid them. They were revived the other day, when a New-York jury, in a United States Court, under the guidance of a Federal Judge, refused to British plaintiffs the restitution of British money which they had fraudulently transferred to American pockets. So deep is the impression left in England by the Emma Mine rascalities, and by the complicity of the ex-Minister who sold his name to Park and his confederates, that the English public was only too ready to believe that our present Minister was dabbling in another commercial speculation. They remembered that Gen. Schenck had been kept in office long after his guilt, moral guilt, if not legal, had become known to his Government. His victims blamed, and justly blamed, the Government as well as the Minister, and they have agreed that a Government which would tolerate an exposed Minister might well enough send a successor of the same kidney. They know little and care less about the change of Administration. They know only the Government of the United States as a continuing power. It is-I say it with shame-it is an agreeable surprise to Englishmen to find that the United States is now represented by a Minister who keeps his hands clean and recognizes the moral obligation he has made to preserve his reputation from suspicion. How low must we have sunk when we found ourselves almost praising our Representative at the first Court in Europe for not being a swindler, nor the accomplice of swindlers. I beg his pardon for putting it in that way. The Nicaragua Company, if there be such a company, or the promoters of it, whoever they are, may be the most honest in the world for aught I know. I know nothing about it or them. But I know that if they were as pure as Adam before the fall, Mr. Pi rreport does well to keep clear of them. His declaration that he has had nothing to do and will have nothing to do with any business project whatever, so long as he is Minister, takes the right ground, and the only right ground.

One word on another point. The (London) World some time ago gave what pretended to be a report of a conversation between Mr. Pierrepont and somebody else respecting some legislative matter at Washington, Mr. Pierrepont was represented as saving to this somebody else, that if a bill involvthrough, the promoter must bribe heavily. I quote from memory, and give the substance, not the words Well, that story also was made out of whole cloth, No such conversation took place; no such advice was given; no opinion of this sort expressed by Mr. Pierrepont at any time, to any person whatever. This, again, I say on Mr. Pierrepont's authority; and perhaps The Nation, of New-York, which noticed the riginal story, may think it worth while to notice this contradiction of it. The statement, as it first appeared, was not put forward in so positive a way that Mr. Pierrepont felt bound to take it up himself. What he now says about it, he says in answer to a question of mine, called out by the more serious accusation which is disposed of above.

This week has witnessed a sudden development of that policy of obstructing legislation which is the latest form that Irish efforts for Home Rule have taken. Half a dozen men, Mr. Biggar, Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Connor Power and others less known to fame, reinforced by Mr. Whalley, have set the rest of the Commons at defiance. They kept the House sitting all Monday night and till past seven Tuesday morning. Their tacties are the same as heretofore. They employ dilatory motions. The House in Committee divided seventeen times on the question whether progress should be reported. Five votes for it, 200 against-then the 200 dwindled to less than 80, and finally the minority became the majority, and the House adjourned. One honorable member called the obstructives "blackguards," but afterward withdrew it, so strong is the sense of propriety, except among the few to whom the word applied-was applied, I mean. The block of business is so serious that all sorts of means to relieve it have been suggested; but the Government, having deliberated, has come to the conclusion to do noth ing this session. They will have the satisfaction of saving at the end of it that Messrs, Biggar and Parnell are the cause of the barrenness of it. The more the scandal and disgust increase the better the Irishmen seem pleased. They have a fresh recruit in the person of Mr. O'Donnell, just elected for Dungarvan, but they get no countenance from the respectable members of the Home Rule party, who acknowledge Mr. Butt's leadership, and are by no means disposed to exchange it for Mr. Biggar's. The end of the proceedings must be either the retreat of those who are responsible for them, or the remodeling of the rules of the House in a sense hostile to the rights of minorities. Even Mr. Biggar can hardly suppose he will be permitted to stop legislation forever.

The Ritualists have found the feeling against their nasty book, "The Priest in Absolution," too strong for them, and have passed a shabby sort of vote not to continue circulating it, at the same time refusing to censure it. The Upper House of Convocation has unanimously declared that this will not do, adopting a resolution of strong condemnation "of any doctrine or practice of confession which can be thought to render such a book necessary or expedient." The Primate denounced the members of the Society of the Holy Cross as engaged in a conspiracy, and a number of other strong speeches were made. So far good. But the conspirators are under the direct jurisdiction of the Bishops who have passed this vote, and nothing will satisfy the public short of a consistent and energetic repression of the

practices now exposed. Mr. Schuyler, our Secretary of Legation and Con. sul-General in Constantinople, is spending in Lon don the last week before his marriage to Miss King. which takes place in Paris on the 12th. He has

come rather late to reap the full harvest of his celebrity; but his services in bringing to light last Sum mer the Bulgarian atrocities are not of a kind which the world forgets in a twelvementh. He has received-as, indeed, he always does, for he is well known here-a good deal of attention, in the usual London shape of invitations to dinners and receptions and balls. He visited the House of Common on Friday. Mr. Gladstone, being told he was there, went up and introduced himself to Mr. Schuyler, and expressed to him in warm and flattering terms his sense of the service Mr. Schuyler had rendered by his official exposure of Turkish misdeeds. I believe it is true that the Turkish Government, naturally disliking to have the light turned on its dark ways, asked our Government to recall Mr. Schuyler, and that Mr. Evarts refused. The request was perhaps diplomatically correct, but so was the refusal,

and Mr. Evarts certainly is not the man to dis-

grace an officer for doing good work in difficult and

perilous circumstances.

Mr. Conkling has been here for a week, seeing good deal of London, and from several different sides. The Londoner regards him with some aston ishment and a good deal of admiration. He has already made a reputation as a talker He employs his extraordinary conversational powers in defending the political system of which he has been a pillar during the last eight years and more. You may judge of the effect by the remark of an emment Englishman, which I take leave to quote, that he had never heard so brilliant a defense of a thing in itself indefensible. But Mr. Conkling will take no denial; he is able to make himself listened to for an hour at a time in companies where sustained conversation is usually voted a bore; his wit, his fund of stories, his large manner, his force of personal character, not to add his distinction of appearance, carry him through everything. Few Americans have been seen here of late years who have made so distinct an impression in so short a time. The prolonged visits of Gen. Grant and the Emperor of Brazil have together almost exhausted, for the moment, the Englishman's power of receiving fresh sensations. Were it not for that, Mr. Coukling would already be a lion. He was known here, it must be said, as a politician of a school which is heartily disliked: but the dislike for the school quite vanishes (for the time) in admiration of its most accomplished disciple and G. W. S.

## WESTERN BANK TROUBLES.

CONFIDENCE RETURNING IN ST. LOUIS-THE NORTH ST. LOUIS SAVINGS ASSOCIATION TO RESUME. St. Louis, Mo., July 18 .- Banking matters opened very quiet this morning, and business seems to e progressing at all the institutions in a regular way, it Washington, Mo., suspended yesterday, but there are no particulars. B. M. Chambers, President of the Butchrs' and Drovers' Bank, says he has every reason to believe the depositors will leave the adjustment of the difficulties of the bank in his hands, and will accept the proposition made by him. He thinks an assessment of \$25 per share will be required of the stockholders to close up the business promptly, and is confident that this sum, or at least the greater part of it, will be returned to them when the assets are realized. The Directors of the North St. Louis Savings Associati Directors of the North St. Louis Savings Association have discussed several propositions for the settlement of their affairs, with a view of reopening the Baak and resuming business. The one most favorably entertained is to pay all depositors one-half in casa and one-half in stock. If arrangements can be made to obtain some ready money to carry out this proposition it is probable that the Bank will resume business next week. The assets of this Association are \$150,000 above the Habilities. As an evide ce of returning confidence it may be said that the Broalway Savings Association, which felt the run of Saturday and Manday as severely as any flank, received a large number of new accounts yesterday, and his decosits were about \$8,000 in excess of any previous day. A large number of depositors who with diew thair finnels saturday returned men vesterday. This can also be said of a number of other banks. Over \$5,000,000 arrived here yesterday by express for banking purposes. NO EXCITEMENT IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 18 .- The St. Louis bank troucies have produced scarcely a perceptible impression on the banking institutions here. There has been a small rua by light depositors, to-day, on the State Savings Bank, our there is nothing like a rush, and the Bank offi-er's say they frequently pay our more in a forenoon in the orannary course of basiness than they did up to 1 o'clock to-day. It is probable the run will cease to-mor-row, as that begun yesterday on the Fidelity has to-day.

## NATIONAL COTTON EXCHANGE.

FIRST BIENNIAL CONVENTION-TREASURER'S REPORT -ELECTION OF OFFICERS-CABLE AMALGAMA-

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS, W. Va., July 18.-The First Biennial Convention of the Na tional Cotton Exchange of America met here at noon to day. President John Pacips of New-Oricans, who pre-sided, briefly addressed the Convention in congratulatory terms. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, and reported fifty delegates present from the Cotton Ex changes of New-Orleans, New-York, Memphis, Mobile, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Vicksburg, Charleston, Savannah and Norfolk. A motion to invite Gens. Joseph E. John son and Jubal A. Early, and the Hon. Benjamin Hill of Georgia to privileged seats, met much decided opposi tion, but after some discussion it was adopted with only two votes in the negative. No political significance attaches to the discussion. A similar courtesy was sub-sequently extended to Col. Freyere, the Peruvian Miniser, the Hon John H. Reagan of Texas, and ex Mayor Wicknam of New-York. The report of the Treasurer hows that the receipts since the last session were \$5,000; expenditures, \$3,600; balance in the treasury, \$1,400. The reports of the other officers were submitted and referred.

John Pacips, esq., of New-Orleans, was reflected Presi dent for the ensuing term, Wm. P. Campbell of New-York was elected Vice-President, and the following were elected as the Executive Council; James A. McCali of Mobile; W. A. Go dwin of Memphis; W. W. Gordon of Savannah; W. L. Trenholm of Charleston, S. C.; D. C. Stone of Gai-veston; W. B. Reynolds of Norfolk; J. F. Wheeless of

w. L. Tremoin of chartes of Norfolk; J. F. Wheeless of Neston; W. B. Reynolds of Norfolk; J. F. Wheeless of Nasaville.

A Committee was appointed to consider the advisibility of memorializing the United States Government to enforce a clause of the Charter of the Direct Cable Company forbidding an amangamation of that Company with any other, the same having been one of the conditions on which said Company was to land its cable on the anores of the United States. The Committee consists of C. J. Sheppard and H. G. Hester of New-Orleans; John Nisiet of Savennah; Felix Waveriey of New-York; M. C. Humphreys of St. Louis.

## MINE DISASTERS INVESTIGATED.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., July 18 .- The Coroner's Jury in the case of the explosion of the boiler at the Ore Mines, near Macungle, which caused the death of seven men and seriously injured several others, have returned verdict which, after stating the cause of the great loss of life, concludes as follows: " We, the said Jury, further find that on divers occasions before the explosion the boller was charged with steam beyond its capacity, thereby weakening and straining the same." COLUMBUS, O., July 18.-The State Mine Inspectors

have requested that the Coroner's inquest on the Brookfield mine disaster, from the introduction of a locome tive into the unventilated mine, be re-opened. The Inspector states that he forbade the foreman using a loc-motive till the ventilation shaft had been opened, and was assured a locomotive would not be used.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN R. R. SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July, 18 .- In the United States Court to-day the final decree of foreclosure of the Indianapoils, Bloomington and Western Railroad was entered, and the sale of the road for the benefit of the was ordered to take place at Bloomington on a day not yet fixed. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and other claimants

TROY, N. Y., July 18 .- During the storm resterday lightning struck a dwelling and barn at John sonville; loss \$1,500. A house at North Greenrush: loss

## THE MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNORSHIP.

Boston, Mass., July 18 .- The Herald says: We are authorized to state, in contradiction of the runors that have been published, that ex-Gov. Gaston has not declined to be the candidate of his party for the Governorship.

# PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## INSURANCE TROUBLES.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN.

THE CAPITAL STOCK TO BE REDUCED, AND THE IM PAIRM NT TO BE MADE UP AS A CONDITION OF READMISSION TO NEW-YORK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, July 18 .- Vice-President Thiba deaux, of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company, and Mr. Larocque of New-York, counsel for the Company, called at the State Insurance Department to-day, and in the absence of Superintendent Smyth, had an important conversation relative to the affairs of the Company in this State with Deputy-Superintendent McCa.l. They pressed very strongly for the readmission of the Company to the privilege of doing business in the State, but Mr. McCall insisted that it could not resume here until impaired. The representatives of the Royal Canadian thereupon stated that a meeting of the Company would be held to-morrow (Thursday) for the purpose of educing the capital from \$600,000 to \$300,000, and that in accordance with a recent act of Parliament—a five per cent call of \$300,000 which is almost paid in would be applied to make up the remainder of the imwould be applied to make up the remainder of the impairment, instead of issuing stock certificates therefore which would create an equal amount of hability. As soon as the settlement is sent to the Department duly verified, Mr. McCall says the Company will be readmitted to the privilege of doing business in this State and not before. In the course of the conversation the Royal Canadian representatives acknowledged the impairment as found on the examination, and wit drew the objections which they had previously expressed to the position of the Department in electing them from the state for an impairment of the home office capital.

### RESULTS OF THE PATERSON SUSPENSION. A RUN ON THE SAVINGS BANKS.

Vice-Chancellor Van Vleit of New-Jersey, yesterday appointed James Jackson, Casher of the Sec-ond National Bank of Paterson, Receiver of the Paterson Fire Insurance Company. The Receiver will give bonds in \$300,000. The total available resources of the company will not exceed \$180,000, while the Habilitles are about \$190,000, including the capital. Nearly the whole of the stock is held in Paterson, in amounts ranging from \$200 to \$12,000. Experts estimate that it will take about \$100,000 to pay the claims of the policy-holders, while the unpaid losses amount to about \$92,000. Receiver Jacason will at once take charge of the office.

The failure of the Insurance Company, added to the suspension of the Merchants' Trust and Loan Company ast week, caused a run upon the Paterson Savings Institution yesterday. This Bank is said to be one of the staunchest savings institutions in New-Jersey, its deposits aggregating \$790,000. It was incorporated in 1869. The run was caused by rumors affecting its soundness, which were caused probably by the fact that some of its Managers were also Directors in the Paterson Fire Insurance Company and the Merchant's Loan and Trust Company. The ron was made by the mill operatives and other small depositors, those having large sums on deposit not participating. During the day several hundred of the depositors gathered about the banking house and a large force of clerks was kept busy all day paying the claims as fast as they were presented. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the usual closing hour, shoot \$37,000 had been withdrawn. The officers have made ample provisions for a protracted run. No notice is required of depositors, The bank has at least \$500,000 mavailable funds. Heavy runs were made upon this Back in 1872 and 1873, but all demands were protaptly me, and the money was redeposited during the next ten days. The capital is \$100,000, but each stock-noider is responsible for double the amount of stock-noider is responsible for double the amount of stock-noider is responsible for double the amount of stock that he holds. The National Banks of Paterson have offered to advance all the money needed upon the bonds and Government securities held by the Institution will the run ceases.

A slight run was made also upon the Passale County Savious fusicionton, about \$3,000 being windrawn in small suns. lay several hundred of the depositors gathered about the

mail sums.

The following letter in relation to the failure of the Insurance Company was received yes eriay:

Insurance Company was received yes crony:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your paper of this date I notice an article headed "The Paters in Fire's deay Losses," in which is a statement that reflects injuriously upon me, which reads as follows: "The agent of the Mildle Department of New-York State, D. R. Sasteriee, is befind about \$85,000, which he has received as premiums, and which amount stands coarged to min on the books of the company." This readement is unfrue. My department does not include the State of New York, but embraces the States of Pennsylvania, Oalo, Ladana and Kentucky. I have in my hands no premiums confected for the Company; but the amount aliaded to is in the hands of agents imber me, who have not yet pad it into my hands. Please make the correction and oblige.

Yours (ruly, D. R. Satterier.)

CHARTER OAK CHARGES.

FURBER ANSWERS TWO RECENT STATEMENTS. It is now stated that the meeting, held on Tuesday, of Connecticut people favorable to the perpet union of the Courter Oak Life Insurance Company, was called for the purpose of considering a proposition made by H. J. Forber to dispose of his interest. He states that he has made an offer to sell his entire stock and retire responsible men of Hartford will guarantee the payment of the money be invested, together with interest, agree ing to await for payment until the Company's condition is sufficiently improved to spare the funds. In regard to charges that Mr. Furber had obtained a handsome commission for purchasing the Broadway and Wall-st. property, he stated to a TEBUNE reporter that he did not make a dollar out of it or any other real-estate transction. He said that he paid Mr. Matthews for the \$800,000 mortgages, \$290,000 in eash, \$245,000 in notes and \$265,000 in personal obligations, every one of which had been hald at maturity; he received from the Comproperty cost him \$948,000 for outstanding mortgages to different persons, \$535,000 for the \$800,000 mortgage to discrete persons, \$555,000 for the \$500,000 morrgage (because he deducted the \$265,000 in personal obligations), \$200,000 in cash, \$300,000 in notes, and \$1,047,000 in railroad bonds a total of \$3,030,000. He sold it to the Company at the following figures: First morrgage, \$945,000; second morrgage, \$500,000; cash, \$235,000, and railroad bonds, \$1,047,000—or a total of

\$3.030,000.

M.: Furoer said, regarding another charge against him, that the consideration mentioned in the Matthews deed on record here was only \$1,547,000; that this included the case payments or its equivalent, and that the deed reclied as a further consideration too mortgages for \$1,483,000.

### THE ANNEKE JANS BOGARDUS ESTATE. ALBANY, N. Y., July 18 .- Mr. Perry, of the

rm of Daniey & Perry, attorneys, New-York City, entered the Albany County Surrogate's office today, and presented the petition of Ryner Glesson of Cedar Grave. Essex County, N. J., who claims to be an heir of Anneke Jans Bogardus, and who peritions for letters of adminis-tration, with the will annexed. The Surrogate issued charlons for the hearing of the case, returnable Septem-

FORT FAIRFIELD, Me., July 18 .- Forest fires are raging in this vicinity, and during the recent drouth and heavy winds vast areas of timber-land were burned

THE NORTHAMPTON BANK BURGLARS' TRIAL. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 18 .- In the trial of the Northampton Bank burgiars, for breaking into and robbing the cashier's house. Scott's handwriting was same as that in an anonymous letter to the Bank Offi-eers. Duniap's was also identified by Edson. The latter testified substantially the same as on the former trial.

# GEN. SHERIDAN'S CAMP.

GREEN RIVER, Wy. Territory., July 18 .-Capt. T. J. Gregg returned from Gen Sheridan's camp The camp is at the foot of Cloud Peak in the Big Horn Mountains, distant from Camp Stambaugh 208 miles. There are no Indians in that part of the country. Large herds of buffalo are to be seen north of Beaves Creek. Gen. Sheridan's party are all well.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18 .- Faxon D. Atherton SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—There was no session of the Stock Exchange to day out of respect to the memory of ex-President William Buring. EFIE, Penn., July 18.—Charles Snell, an employé in the Post-office here, was arrested to day for robbing the mails. Missing letters were found on his person. He is but seven-toen years of age.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 18.—It is reported that

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 18.—In the suit of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company against the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, for condemnation of rights of way before the Probate Court, the case was, on motion of the defendants, removed to the United States Court. This delays further proceedings until October.